

# Development Process and Spatial Structure of Urban Villages in Shenzhen City China

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During the 30 years of the reform and opening-up policy, economically developed cities and regions have expanded rapidly in China. Villages which originally surrounded the city before their expansion were rapidly submerged by the expanded city areas and surrounded by high-rise buildings. They are turned into the "urban villages". In the rapidly urbanized regions, urban villages are common phenomena. This problem becomes extremely serious in the Pearl River Delta region in China.

In the present study, Shenzhen City was selected as the research area. Field work was performed on the 18 sample urban villages selected from total 320 urban villages of Shenzhen City. Based on the changes in their internal spatial structures, the development of the urban villages is divided into three stages, e.g., embryonic stage, growth stage, reformed stage. After analyzing the spatial structures, different characteristic features were found in each stage. And the main factors of the spatial structural changes arising from different stages were summarized.

It was found that the traffic condition was the key factor for the embryonic stage; rental price was the key factor for the growth stage and the regulatory power of the government was the key factor for the reformed stage.

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